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URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH



TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1959

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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1959. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 1/60.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1959 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 43,810, an increase of 670 from the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 197, so that 473 represented an influx of new population.

The adjusted birth-rate (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth-rate by a "comparability factor" designed to compensate for different age and sex distribution of the population) was 15.07 and compared with 16.5 for England and Wales.

The adjusted death-rate was 10.50 as compared with 9.98 in 1958 and 11.6 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 22.03 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22.0 for England and Wales.

Out of 84 deaths from malignant disease 24 were due to cancer of the lung, giving a death-rate of 0.55 per 1,000 as compared with 0.41 for the previous year.

There were no outbreaks of major infectious disease. For the fourteenth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria in children. Every endeavour is made to secure as high a level of immunisation as possible.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued actively in children throughout the year, and by the end of the year 90 per cent of the children were protected. During the year all persons born in 1933 and after were offered these facilities and approximately 50 per cent responded. The larger factories were also visited, the response here being 62 per cent.

Finally, I wish to thank members of the Council for their support and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

(b) Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificates in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works and as Smoke Inspector conferred by the Royal Society of Health.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 3811.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,052
Estimated resident population in July (estimated supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,810
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,088
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£906,450
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,690

Vital Statistics.

	1958	1959
Number of Births	675	681
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	15.65	15.54
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	15.18	15.07
Number of Still Births	7	13
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	10.26	18.73
Number of Deaths	444	484
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.29	11.05
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	9.98	10.50
Natural increase of population during year by excess of birth over deaths	231	197
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	10	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	14.81	22.03
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.35
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.58	0.78
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.07
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.97	1.92
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.41	0.55
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.27	3.08

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	341	322	663
Illegitimate	11	7	18
Total live and still births	...	...	694
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	...	...	22.62
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	13.22
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	31.70
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	...	...	14.68
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total births	...	...	2.7

No infant deaths occurred in 18 illegitimate births.

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1958 and 1959.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 15·18	* 15·07	* 9·98	* 10·50	14·81	22·03	0·00	0·00
England and Wales ...	16·4	16·5	11·7	11·6	22·5	22·0	0·43	0·38

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

					Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	20	4	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	23	15	38
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	17	52	69
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	40	38	78
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	16	36	52
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	9	20	29
Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	14	20	34
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	19	40	59

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
All other accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals ...	207	277	484

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate of 22.03 was similar to that of England and Wales. The heaviest incidence of deaths of children under one year continues to be within the first four weeks of life (neonatal mortality) and is largely the result of prematurity and congenital malformations.

The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year: —

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	5	—	1	—	6

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital malformation	1	—	1	—	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—
Intussusception ...	—	1	—	—	—

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (telephone Ottershaw 543).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains eight whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss B. Gardner.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 23078
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss Selmes.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mrs. A. M. M. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3538
Miss R. G. Kernahan.	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road. Weybridge.	Weybridge 3157
Miss L. Morris.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3144
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 2125

Health Visitors.

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes: —

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. 1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Wed., a.m. & p.m. Fri., a.m. & p.m.
		Eye.	2nd & 4th Wed., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare. School Medical	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: 3rd Tuesday 5.30 p.m., Thursdays 2.0 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area: —

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following: —

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Clinics.

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

There are 66 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in the district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chertsey Hospitals Group.

In 1958 the Regional Hospital Board and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area. A Geriatric Service Committee for the North West area of Surrey has now been set up and includes among its activities the co-ordination and direction of services for old people provided by both statutory and voluntary agencies.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section.

Grants to Old Folk's Organisations.

Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council make grants to the under-mentioned voluntary organisations whose activities consist in and include the provision of recreation and meals for old people:—

Hersham Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Walton-on-Thames Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Weybridge Red Cross Old Folk's Club.

The three Old Folk's Clubs have continued their excellent work for the welfare of the old people of the district. Arrangements made by the Clubs include the holding of regular weekly meetings for their members, outings to the country or seaside, and entertainments. They also operate funds so that special assistance can be given to sick members who are regularly visited in their homes.

All three Clubs are now operating schemes under which old people can obtain chiropody at a reduced cost.

W.V.S. District Meals-on-Wheels Service.

In 1958 the Council agreed to pay to this Service the net cost of all meals delivered to home-bound old people up to a specified limited. Meals are delivered to deserving cases twice weekly and the Service operates most satisfactorily and is much appreciated by the recipients.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Main Water Supplies.

Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver. These samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban Districts of Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey. The results of the examinations made during the year are tabulated on page 13.

In addition to the above examinations main water supplies and also well water supplies are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination.

River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates.

Ninety houses on these estates, the majority of which were used as pre-war week-end residences, have been in permanent occupation since the end of the war. Lacking a main water supply and being dependent on small cesspools for drainage, there has been a demand for better facilities for some years.

The laying of the sewers and water main was completed in March, 1959. The number of properties connected to the main sewer on these estates during 1959 was sixty. The number of properties connected to Woking and District Water Company's mains during the year under review was eighty-six.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken ...	5th Feb.	5th May	6th July	13th Aug.	5th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in					
72 hours on agar ...	19	20	5	152	4
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in					
72 hours on gelatine ...	7	19	4	56	2
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C					
in 48 hours on agar ...	1	19	4	58	2
Coliform organisms ...	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.					
Free Ammonia ...	0.042	0.108	0.012	0.132	0.060
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.036	0.120	0.036	0.126	0.156
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	1.504	1.250	0.990	1.056	0.768

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details: —

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained during 1959, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service. There is still a shortage of suitable labour for this class of work, and over-time working was arranged as in previous years.

Alertness is called for on the part of refuse collectors to avoid loads of refuse being set on fire by hot ashes placed in dustbins. Care by householders is needed in this respect.

The change in the use of solid fuel appliances to other types of heating for stoves and boilers has continued, resulting in refuse being much more bulky.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at two sites, one of which is to be used as a playing field for a college. The completed sites are covered with soil.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	14,271 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	55 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

						Tons	£
Wastepaper	...	...	...	...	...	559	4,007
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	8	100
						—	—
						567	£4,107
						—	—

Salvage income per working day	...	...	£15 14s. 9d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	...	...	22.0 cwts.

Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this purpose, and the demand for the use of this machine has remained at a high level.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	...	...	...	269
Number of cesspool emptyings	...	...	...	...	1,451
Number of loads	...	...	...	...	3,530
Total volume removed	...	...	...	...	2,824,000

The employees of the Department were provided with overalls and gloves.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	17
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	54
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	10
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases etc. ...	844
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1,083
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses	502
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	56
Bakehouses	22
Other Food Premises etc.	532
Factories etc.	190
Re Rats and Mice	1,178
Rag Flock etc.	4
Smoke	20
Drains tested	18

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	213
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ...	268
Number of such Notices complied with during year ...	286
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	195

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93	6	6	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Sec. 4	—	1	—
Totals ...	6	7	—

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	311
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...			153
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company	...				21
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools etc.	...	...	...	...	66
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease					6

Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.**HOUSES.**

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	4
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	33
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	39
External painting	...	...	...	...	7
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	6
Gates repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	35
Water services renewed, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	61
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	7

DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	169
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection or intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	5
New drains provided	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	1
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4

WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	8
Miscellaneous repairs	8

RATS AND MICE.

Harbourage removed	1
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MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Smoke nuisances abated	3
Schools, repair to drinking water fountain	1

Factories Act, 1937.

There are one hundred and sixty-five factories with power and fifteen factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are five laundries, eleven bakehouses and two establishments for making sausages.

Matters remedied following the Public Health Inspectors' representations comprised three instances where artificial lighting was provided and one where ventilation was improved, together with four cases where repairs were made, all the foregoing concerning sanitary accommodation. In three cases workrooms were redecorated.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	15	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ...	165	186	8	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	28	28	—	—
TOTAL ...	208	218	9	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	9	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	12	12	—	7	—

3.—Outworkers.

Seven outworkers were included in the August list required by section 110 (1) (c). These were engaged in the making etc. of wearing apparel. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Four samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, two each of coir fibre and new cotton felt were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

The Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made under the above Act. In one case improvement in facilities for taking meals was secured and in two others the cleansing and repair of sanitary conveniences.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

Swimming Pools.

There are two privately operated open air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. They are also used by schools. Twenty-three bacteriological samples were taken and all were of the required standard, except on three occasions. In addition, the water is frequently tested to ascertain that free chlorine is present in sufficient amount.

The continuous filtration-sterilisation method of purification is in use at both these pools and ensures a clear water of a high standard of bacterial purity provided, of course, that the pool is not unduly overcrowded.

Mosquito Control.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible. The Public Health Department has been frequently asked for further advice on these measures.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary:—

		<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses ...	...	Nil	Nil
(b) Other Houses ...	...	1	1

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

The department undertakes the spraying of school canteens as a precaution against flies and other insects.

HOUSING.

At the end of the year one thousand, five hundred and fifty-four permanent Council houses and flats and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. Six Council houses were in course of erection.

Two hundred and twenty-eight houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of family units re-housed during the year was one hundred and three. This included fifty-two exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was four hundred and ninety-one. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

The provision of a separate and hygienic unit of accommodation of the right size for each family is one of the most important public health measures.

Caravan Sites.

Two applications were received during 1959 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and one temporary licence was granted.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						746
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...		17
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						145
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...		11
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...					55

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 56

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 6
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:—
 - (a) By owners 6
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- (1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1) 1
- (c) Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings given pursuant to Section 16(4) ... 1
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3
- (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings 2
- (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 16(4) Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) were determined, the house having been made fit Nil

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	5	1
Applications refused ...	Nil	Nil
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	Nil	Nil

Two Certificates of Disrepair were issued in cases where the Landlord did not give an Undertaking.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

In 1955 seventy-five houses were scheduled for demolition in accordance with a programme approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government pursuant to section 1 of the Act of 1954.

By the end of 1958 the three Clearance Areas comprising twenty-two houses and four flats had been acquired and cleared ready for development as a housing site by the Council. In December of that year the Council defined a further Clearance Area comprising four cottages at Oatlands Park and resolved to acquire the property with a view to building four flats on the site. A further Clearance Area comprising four houses in Thames Street, Weybridge, was defined in September, 1959, and the Council entered upon negotiations with a view to acquisition of the site and the erection of four flats thereon.

Overall Progress at 31st December, 1959.

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	26	
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	2	
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	6	
Dwellings removed from programme as no longer unfit	...	...	...	...	3	
					<hr/>	37

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Acquired by Council	...	...	...	...	4	
Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	20	
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	1	
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	8	
Representation made, decision pending	...	...	...	...	1	
					<hr/>	34

Dwellings remaining to be represented.

One suggested Clearance Area	2	
Cases for individual action	9	
					<hr/>	11

Total dwellings in Programme	<hr/>	82
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Since 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising and sterilising establishments in the district.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	20
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pasteuriser's (licensed by Surrey County Council)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity, adequate pasteurisation and freedom from tuberculosis in the case of raw milk.

Summary of Milk Samples.

<i>Classification.</i>				<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	14	—	—	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	117	—	10	127
Sterilised	...	...	...	12	—	—	12
Totals				143	—	10	153

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

		<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pre-packed	...	78	6	1	—	85
Unwrapped	...	10	5	5	—	21

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

Meat.

Seven hundred and eighteen inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The abattoir operated at Hersham by Mr. James Grimditch remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 46,506 inspection units, an increase of eight and a half per cent upon that in the previous year. It is necessary for a Public Health Inspector to devote the major part of most days to these premises, involving a proportion of overtime.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

								lbs.
BEEF:								
	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,840
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
PORK:								
	46 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,568
	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,529
MUTTON:								
	1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	645
VEAL:								
	Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
OTHER GOODS:								
	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
	Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	362

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	95	4,059	12,701
Number inspected	—	—	95	4,059	12,701
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	44
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	213	1,584
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticeri	—	—	—	5.27%	12.82%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	60
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.41%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Neither horses nor adult cattle are slaughtered.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspection.
Bakers and Confectioners	17	27
Butchers	27	41
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	13	15
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	29	39
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	56
Grocers and Provision Merchants	75	110
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	62	73
Public Houses	36	28
Sugar Confectioners	44	87

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse	1	502
Sausage and cooked meat factories	2	59
Wholesale meat depot	1	15
Provision warehouses	3	8
Ice cream store	1	23

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream	136	160
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	43	160

Thirteen new registrations for the sale of ice cream and three in respect of sausage manufacture etc., were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district.

(3) The only dairy is that of a producer-retailer and is registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain eighteen shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. One hundred and twenty-nine visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand and ninety visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are twenty-three visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured : —

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	4
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...	5	
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation		3	
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	3
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	10
Provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	1
Improvements in sterilisation technique	...	...	3
Provision of clothing lockers	...	...	1
Redecoration	...	...	8
Cleansing of premises	...	...	6
Other matters	...	...	5

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash hand basins in certain cases.

It is equally important for the general public to realise that if they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and let this be known they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Legal proceedings.

A firm of caterers pleaded guilty to an offence under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 respecting the sale at a canteen of a portion of sultana pudding which was found to contain a piece of wood. They were fined ten pounds and an order for costs was made.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bread ...	2	—	2	2	—	2
Butter ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cherries, glace ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken croquettes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, double ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cream, Jersey ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, single ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dripping ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gin ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Honey ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jam ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lard ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Liver Pate ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Margarine ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared	3	2	5	1	1	2
Milk ...	51	13	64	—	—	—
Milk, evaporated ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mock Salmon cutlet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orangles, tinned ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peel, mixed ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pies, meat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice pudding ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage, liver ...	1	—	1	—	—	—

	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Sausage meat	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	8	—	8	—	—	—
Scotch Egg	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea, instant	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey croquette ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Aspirin spirit liniment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asthma and Bronchitis mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cough linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	95	34	129	3	1	4

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Only six cases were notified, the majority (five) being in children of school age. None of the patients were associated in any way. Hospital treatment was required in only one case. Control measures in schools are well repaid, there being no secondary cases in any school.

Diphtheria.

This is the fourteenth consecutive year that no cases have occurred in school children. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylactics at a month's interval beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single supplementary dose on entering school.

Details of outbreaks occurring in other parts of the country show that diphtheria mainly affects the pre-school and early school age groups, and emphasise the necessity of the above routine immunisation procedure.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1959, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Under 15 years
22.5%	74.1%	56.3%	59.5%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	...	...	563
Reinforcing doses	...	...	396

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination is usually required prior to travel to foreign countries and is an essential personal protection in countries where smallpox is endemic.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:—

Primary vaccination	...	...	471
Re-vaccination	...	...	272

No complications were reported in any case of vaccination.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

It is too early to state whether this is entirely due to the effects of vaccination as it will be recalled there was a severe outbreak four years ago to which there would have been a high immunity response in the resident population.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Approximately 90 per cent of school and pre-school children had received a course of three injections by the end of the year.

All factories in the district were visited and inoculations carried out. There was a good response during the summer months, amounting to 62 per cent of employed personnel.

It is estimated that 49 per cent of persons between the ages of 16 and 26 years responded to the offer of vaccination.

Measles.

Following the comparatively low incidence in 1958, approximately 400 cases of measles were notified, about 50 per cent occurring in the 5-10 year age group. Only two cases required hospital treatment.

Whooping Cough.

Six cases of whooping cough were notified. One case in a child of 2 years was admitted to hospital for treatment from a residential nursery.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections	508
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Pneumonia.

There was an increased incidence from the previous year in cases of pneumonia, mainly due to post influenza pneumonia occurring in the first three months of the year.

Thirteen cases of primary pneumonia were notified and an additional five cases in local residents were notified from the general hospital serving the district in Chertsey, giving a total of eighteen cases of primary pneumonia.

Ten cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified; an additional five cases were notified from the same general hospital in local residents.

This gives a total of fifteen cases of influenzal pneumonia occurring in the district.

There was no particular age incidence in either type of pneumonia.

Dysentery.

Four cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, all in children under 7 years. Two cases occurred in one family. One case was admitted to hospital and all cleared quickly with antibiotic treatment.

Food Poisoning.

Five cases of suspected food poisoning were reported, four in one family. Bacteriological investigation of specimens in foods and patients revealed no food poisoning organisms or possible source.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Pneumonia	23	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1
Malaria	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Measles	394	2
Whooping Cough	6	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Dysentery	4	1
Poliomyelitis—paralytic	—	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
 According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning	Infective Encephalitis
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	68	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	...	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	6	—	—	2	23	1	394	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools: —

Disease		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	...	2	15	4	23	17	47	42	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles		—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	... ..	43	18	11	1	7	7	2	—	3	14	16	1

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis.
New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
0-1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years	...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 years	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	10	12	—	—	2	1	—	—

Cases added to register during year:						
New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	22
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total on register at end of year:						
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	203
Females	...	...	...	...	...	148
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	20
Females	...	...	...	...	...	21
Net increase for year	...	...	...	...	...	14

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at St. Peter’s Hospital, Chertsey, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

Approximately 70 per cent of the total age group consented to vaccination. It was found that over 90 per cent of these required vaccination after testing and this was carried out, giving a total of 58.2 per cent of the total age group.

Weekly visits are paid to Walton-on-Thames by the Mass Radiography Unit. There is a good attendance of cases sent by general practitioners for a report on chest conditions.

